

THE GRANT OF JAPAN

GEN. YAMAGATA THE VICTORIOUS MILITARY LEADER.

His Recent Enthusiastic Reception in This Country a Fitting Return for the Country which the Lamented American Commander.



IN THEIR ENTHUSIASTIC reception of the famous Japanese soldier, General-in-Chief Marquis Yamagata and his suite, who recently passed through this country en route to Moscow to attend the coronation of the czar, the American people have shown that they have not forgotten the honors which the Japanese bestowed upon Gen. Grant when he visited their country after his retirement from the Presidency.

Indeed, Yamagata is often styled the Gen. Grant of Japan, a title which his eminent services as minister, president of the privy council, organizer of the new army, strategist and victorious commander entirely warrant. Yamagata is of humble lineage, being of the Samurai class. He joined the army at the age of nineteen, and won his promotions through merit alone. Like Gen. Grant, he is noted for his modesty and taciturnity. He is sixty-three years of age, small of stature, but physically of great strength and endurance.

Among the generalissimo's staff were Gen. Oshima, who, if his chief is styled the Grant, is worthy to be called the Sheridan of Japan for his brilliant services in the Chinese war; President Tsuzuki, of the Imperial Library, an



MARQUIS YAMAGATA, accomplished linguist and scholar, and four other gentlemen of rank.

Although traveling practically incognito, and not presenting themselves as visitors to this country, the party were received by the United States Army commanders at San Francisco, Omaha, and Chicago with the courtesy befitting their high rank and reputation. Gen. Yamagata, indeed, excused himself as much as possible from public display, and only accepted official courtesies as honors paid to his Imperial Majesty in the person of his representative.

The officials of the Union Pacific, Chicago and Northwestern, and Michigan Central railroads had the party in charge from San Francisco, and did every thing in their power to contribute to the comfort and convenience of the general and his suite, who, in fact, expressed themselves as overwhelmed with the kindness and attentions everywhere shown them, and will doubtless take back home with them the report that nowhere in the world is travel made so pleasant and agreeable as in America. One circumstance which especially impressed the sentimental Orientals was the loading of their special car with flowers at Niles, in Michigan, where the green-houses of the Michigan Central railroad are located. That railroads grow flowers was a revelation to the flower-lovers of Japan. At Buffalo the party were met by a special train of the New York Central, in charge of Mr. George H. Daniels, the general passenger agent of the road, with the governor's staff and a committee from the legislature. At Albany the governor held a reception in honor of the distinguished visitors, and the journey to New York was continued in rapid time. In that city the party was received by the authorities with befitting honors, and after four days' stay they sailed for Havre.

Introduced the Raines Bill.

The Raines law is at present stirring up New York.

The man who introduced the bill into the legislature, Senator Raines, is a tall gentleman with a determined face,



SENATOR RAINES.

and his prohibition efforts will not be downed without a severe fight. The effect of the law in New York city last Sunday was to close the saloons and drive those who wanted a drink to the hotels.

QUALITY OF CYPRESS WOOD.

The Trees Are Notoriously Slow Growing But Are Durable.

The cypress is a notoriously slow-growing tree, and its wood is just as notoriously durable, says an exchange. It is capable of not only resisting the action of the weather in a manner totally different to all other woods, but it is wholly unimpaired by immersion in water over a long period of years. It has many curious chemical properties, which hold its fibers and other constituents together so indissolubly that the ordinary changes which break down the tissues of ordinary woods are in cypress wholly resisted.

Instances are known where the wood of the cypress has endured for more than 1,000 years, leaving it still in a solid condition, subject only to the attrition of the elements, such as the gradual wearing away of eaves in exposed rocks. In the lower valley of the Mississippi a species of cypress is extremely abundant, and in New Orleans lately, while some men were excavating a trench, a cypress stake was found which was erected in 1739 by the French as a protection against the Indians. Some of the pieces measured twenty-one inches in width, with a thickness of about twelve inches, and though it had been buried for so many years, it was in perfect condition when examined, even the tool marks being still clearly visible.

By a series of experiments extending over many years, it has been found that cypress wood endures the varying conditions of greenhouses better than any other wood. Greenhouses exposed to all the vicissitudes of heat, moisture and changes of temperature, show the cypress timber used in their construction to be practically unharmed after more than fifty years of use, and being sufficiently tough for the purpose, it is probable it will come more generally into use for building where a wood of great resisting power is required. Many old doors made by the early Spaniards in America are still as serviceable as ever, although exposed to a most trying climate.

Personality of Mark Hanna.

Mark Hanna, of Cleveland, O., celebrated at present, is a native Ohioan, and lacks one year of being seventy. Fortune gave him the Midas touch, and whether he ventured to sell groceries and oil, or mine coal and iron, or build lake vessels, or buy real estate, the result has uniformly been a large addition to a constantly increasing fortune. One of his possessions is the Euclid Avenue Opera House in Cleveland. He is somewhat of the Grant style of man—solid and substantial, wholly lacking in "style," reserved, and somewhat brusque.

A Brainy Woman.

One of the most influential women of the middle west is Mrs. Ellen M. Henriotin, president of the Federation of Women's clubs of the United States. Born in Maine, educated in America, England, France and Germany, and married to Mr. Charles Henriotin, the Chicago banker, who is a Belgian by birth, Mrs. Henriotin is a woman of cosmopolitan culture, patriotic principle, and rare social accomplishments. Mrs. Henriotin was vice-president and acting president of the woman's branch of the World's Congress Auxiliary, which arranged various congresses during the exposition at Chicago in 1893.



MRS. CHARLES HENROTTIN.

and is not only a social leader but a marked force in the progressive and humanitarian movement that is making itself felt in the new altruistic Chicago.

Bismarck Falling Fast.

The prolongation of the celebration of Bismarck's birthday has been this year, as last, a great physical tax on the man who was once said to be of iron. Though his mind is as clear as a bell, he is no longer a strong man except by fits and starts, and he shows various unmistakable signs of great age. His worst foe now, though his foes have been numerous enough, is the neuralgia which afflicts him, and the hardest battle he has ever fought is his struggle to keep his pipes of strong tobacco down to a minimum. He is happy, like Gladstone, in falling physically first.

Brilliant Young Novelist.

One of the interesting younger novelists of the day is Edward S. Van Zile, who has produced several successful romances, notably his recent "Manhattaners." He is a man of perhaps thirty-four years, a graduate of Trinity College, Hartford, and a resident of Brooklyn. For a number of years he has been a regular writer on the New York press. Mr. Van Zile is of small physique, but athletic and possessed of abundant good looks. As an athlete he is said to be proficient with his "dicker."

The smallest humming bird weighs twenty grains.

POLLY'S PRISON HOME.

SHE WAS THE QUEEN OF LONDON'S "FORTY THIEVES."

She Was Criminally Inclined from Childhood—Grew to Be Very Beautiful and Fascinated Many Victims—Convicted of Kidnapping.



THE criminal classes of London have recently lost the pride of the blackmailers and pickpockets, Polly Carr, who has just been sent to prison for three years. Polly Carr was no common criminal; she was an artist at her work, bringing to it courage, resource and finesse which had stood her in good stead. Known to the police for years in the Strand as the "Queen of the Forty Thieves," she still continued to conduct her operations so skillfully that this is the first lengthy term of imprisonment she has ever incurred.

It was the sentimental side of her nature that got her into this trouble. When at the races at Epsom Downs last year she saw a little boy in one of the booths, to whom she took a fancy. He was the son of Bridget Magee, of a tribe of tramps who go around from one race meeting to another, begging and selling. Polly first asked the mother what she would sell the child for, but Mrs. Magee scornfully replied that she would not part with him for "a golden crown." Polly thereupon passed the word to one of her admirers

tormented from him while there was yet time to extricate himself from the difficulty.

It was a boast of hers that by the "bus fare trick" alone she had often cleared as much as \$200 in a week.

In 1890, having suffered four months imprisonment for a theft of this kind, on coming out of prison she vowed that she would not be tempted into such paths again. She accordingly started a new method of blackmail, in which she had the assistance of some able conductors. She made up as a young and artless girl, "with her golden hair hanging down her back."

Her complexion was fresh and blooming, her figure shapely and graceful and her throat and bust were so beautiful that one of her pet names among the thieves' fraternity was "Swan's Neck." With all her fascinations in play, she would lie in wait at a spot where she knew by previous observation some well-known man was in the habit of passing at a certain hour. It was impossible to ignore beauty in distress. The victim would be asked to take her home to her "aunt's house in Pimlico," where he would be received and thanked by an elderly lady of most respectable demeanor. She would leave the room for a few minutes; there would be the old, old shriek and the stale but ever effective charge of assault, with the usual sequel of a handsome douceur by the victim to save the wounded feelings of the lady.

One legislator, a shining light of the Social Purity movement, is known to have paid Polly Carr \$1,000 rather than run the risk of being accused of the flagitious offense with which she charged him, under such compromising circumstances.

During this period she varied her oc-



POLLY CARR.

Phil Ochre—to "grease" (take away) the child, and convey it to her lodgings in London.

Phil Ochre gallantly obeyed her behest, and nearly twelve months elapsed before Mrs. Magee could ascertain the whereabouts of her son. The result has been that Polly Carr has been convicted of kidnapping little Magee, and Phil Ochre and all the rest of her worshippers are cast down in the depths of gloom.

From her earliest years Polly Carr consorted with bad characters, and she was only twelve years old when she first appeared before a magistrate on a charge of petty theft. She was next beard of as a flower girl in the Strand, where she soon became noted for her good looks and engaging manners, and had she cared to do so she might have then earned an honest living.

Being the most expert of pickpockets she became known about this time as "The Queen of the Forty Thieves," a confederacy of young women who nightly infested and still infest the Strand and other West End thoroughfares. They chose as their victims elderly gentlemen who were proceeding home in a genial frame of mind after a particularly good dinner.

"The Forty" always worked in gangs of two or three, and their mode of operations, at which Polly was facile princeps, was as follows: Being quietly but smartly dressed, wearing an innocent, pleading smile, she would approach her victim and ask him for a "bus fare home," as her purse had been filched from her coming out of a theater. In most instances not only was the fare forthcoming, but the gentleman would ask whether he could further aid the fair beggar. She would timidly reply that she would be glad if her new found friend would see her to the "bus," which started at some distance off.

On the way they always passed through some quiet street, and here Polly would suddenly turn around and prefer the familiar charge of assault against her victim. A couple of confederates opportunely at hand would step forward to offer corroboration of the charge, and the elderly gentleman, however blameless, rather than face the exposure of the police court, would part with whatever money could be ex-

cupations by posing as an artist's model, her first patron being Mrs. Henry M. Stanley, who as Miss Dorothy Tennant, was noted for her characteristic pictures of London types, and on the canvases of other artists she has appeared in various guises on the walls of the Royal Academy.

In her blackmailing exploits she was merciless, and steadily raised her extortions in proportion to the fears of her victim. She had several of them permanently "on her list," having had them tracked to their homes by one of her confederates after she had successfully preyed upon them.

Finnish Trick of a Girl.

While Mike Labant and wife were absent from their home in Bloomsburg, Pa., a 10-year-old daughter put a stick in the fire, and when it began to burn set fire to the clothes of her 5-year-old brother and 3-year-old sister. The children screamed for help, but before help arrived the boy was so badly burned that he died in less than an hour. The baby's life was saved by a neighbor, who smothered the flames, but she is very badly burned. The case will be investigated, as it is thought the girl is insane.

Horrible Treatment of a Young Man.

Webb Bennett, son of J. C. Bennett, a prominent merchant of Mason, O., is lying in a critical condition at the home of David Pickering as the result of a misadventure. The story told is that young Webb was in a saloon the other night and, while in a sleeping condition, it is said, alcohol was poured over his clothes and set afire. The flames were smothered just in time to save his life, and as it is he suffered injuries which may prove fatal. His lower limbs were terribly burned.

A Mournful Estimate.

"It is sad," said one girl, "that so many men nowadays have a great deal more money than brains."

"Yes," sighed another, "and so little money at that."—Washington Star.

HEATING THE HOUSE.

AN IMPORTANT QUESTION FOR HOME BUILDERS.

Practical and Profitable Method of Warming Rooms from an Architect's Point of View—Progress of a Century Reviewed.

(Copyright, 1896.)

It is only within the last century that the attention of scientific men has been turned to the subject of producing and maintaining a proper degree of warmth in human dwellings on an economical and effective plan. One of the most important problems that confronts the builder of a home in this latitude is that of heating—to thoroughly inaugurate a healthy system of warming; and at the same time, the saving of fuel must engage his serious attention. It bothers him even if he means to be shut in by four brick walls, with houses on either side, and with narrow city streets to break the rude force of the wind. Even here he must calculate

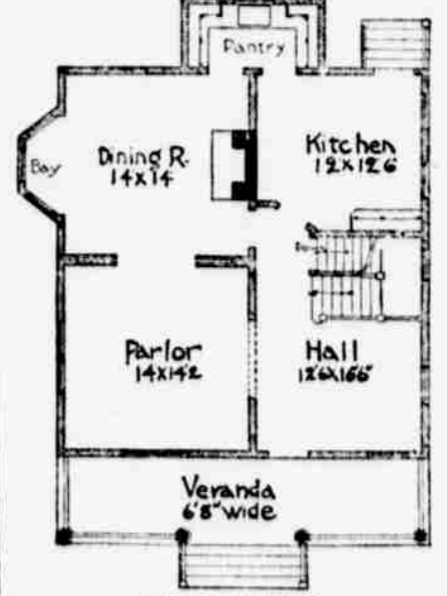


PERSPECTIVE VIEW.

closely and receive expert advice. But if he proposes to build a suburban house, a frame structure, and in a more or less exposed situation, the problem becomes one of overmastering importance. If he fails of perfect success (and this is too frequently the fate of the builder) it may mean more than unforeseen expense for fuel. It may render his house well-nigh uninhabitable in the severest weather.

Those who are most likely to experience such troubles as this are, of course, those who dispense with the services of experienced architects, who prefer to build "out of their own heads." They may hit it right the first time, but in this case they are the beneficiaries of a lucky accident. Heating is a branch of practical science that needs as careful a study as plumbing, as ventilation or sanitation; in fact, it is rather more intricate and important than any of these. The choosing of the method of heating, whether by hot air, hot water, or steam, is not all that is to be done. The location of the furnaces, the size and number of pipes, the matter of draughts and cold air supply, the placing of register or radiators to secure the best results, the guarding against loss of heat by radiators—these are all important matters to be taken up, and how often does it happen that when the builder has settled them all, satisfactorily as he believes, there proves to be some weak point that gives endless trouble and expense.

It is, of course, impossible to say what proportion of houses that have been standing a few years have only the heating apparatus originally planned for. But if the exact facts could be known, the results would doubtless be astonishing. Hardly one house in ten but has some added fireplace, grate or stove, or else supplements the regular heater by appliances for burning gas or oil. The reason for this is that the builder will not give the architect his own way or else attempt an economy in a line where he



FIRST FLOOR.

thinks it will not show. If plans are carefully prepared by those who have had wide experience and who always avail themselves of expert advice in every branch of construction, and if they are scrupulously followed by the contractor, there is little chance for failure in the heating line. On the other hand, if a plan for a house in one locality is copied or modified for a different location, or if an inexperienced person draws up a "pretty design" that suits his individual taste and gives it to a builder to work out, there are certain to be many expensive experiments before the house is fit to live in during our severe winters.

Among the controllable causes of ill health is the excessively variable or foul indoor atmosphere due to the defects in the modes of warming without considering that of ventilation. The different modes of warming may be divided into three classes: open fireplaces, stoves (including furnaces) and steam or hot water. A comparison of these various methods must include the cost of apparatus, the cost of attend-

ance, of fuel and the incidental advantages and disadvantages belonging to each. All buildings being designed to fit the necessities of the situation differ in plan from each other, and in order to introduce a proper system of heating and ventilation, each should be studied by one who is familiar with all kinds. The design accompanying this is heated by hot air furnace, being the best adapted and most economical for this style of house.

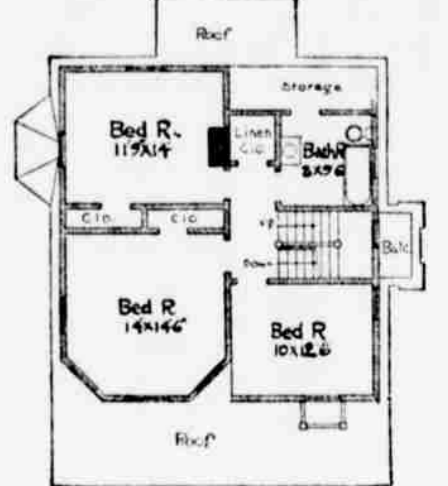
This house is 24 ft. 6 in. wide and 32 ft. in depth. The cellar is 7 ft. high; first story, 9 ft.; second story, 8 ft. Its foundation is brick; first story, clapboards; second story, gables and roofs are shingles.

There is a cemented cellar under the whole house, containing the furnace (which is to be placed as near north as possible, fuel bins, vegetable and store rooms. The first floor contains parlor, dining-room, reception hall and kitchen, the sizes of which are shown by the floor plans. All of the above rooms are supplied with hot air heat from the furnace, with the exception of the kitchen. The registers for these rooms on first story are placed in the floor, being made of black japanned iron, bordered with dark slate so that no walking on them would mar their appearance.

On the second floor there are three bedrooms, bath-room and hall. The two front bedrooms are heated by a combination flue from the cellar; the other room and hall being heated by separate flues. The registers of second floor are placed in the wall about sixteen inches from the floor and are white enameled iron, making a handsome appearance.

This design can be built facing any point of the compass as long as the furnace is placed as near north as possible, then the cold winds from the north during the winter will not choke up the hot air from the furnace to the rooms. It is a common belief with the inexperienced builder that a house should face the south in order to insure warmth. While this is preferable, yet it is not actually needful as long as the winds do not interfere with the draughts.

Including the heating apparatus, the range in the kitchen and mantels, a careful estimate based on New York prices for materials and labor shows this house will cost \$2,600. In many



SECOND FLOOR.

sections of the country where lumber is lower or where the price of labor is cheaper, the cost should be much less.

A Boy Sheds His Skin.

A Lake City (Fla.) correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer writes: The case of John Allen, an eight-year-old boy of this place, is puzzling the physicians. Six weeks ago an orange worm penetrated the boy's hip, inflammation followed and the boy was soon horribly swollen from head to foot. Finally the swelling subsided, but the boy immediately began to shed his skin. That on the face came off separately, but from the neck down the cuticle remained intact and moved off by way of the hands and feet without breaking. The cuticle was five days in passing off, and during that time the boy remained on the bed wriggling like a snake at moulting time. The child seemed to be in no pain, but complained of a tickling sensation and of a crawling of the flesh. When the cuticle had been shed the boy immediately recovered and is now as well as ever. The skin which is shed is on exhibition at a physician's office. It is a perfect cast of the human form from the neck down and is about the consistency of hard glue, which it much resembles.

On the Mend.

"There," said the mother, "don't you feel better?" And the little boy whose trousers had just been patched remarked as he sat down: "I think I am on the mend."—Indianapolis Journal.

HOW POISONS ACT.

Opium, morphine and the like produce a period of exaltation followed by stupor, which merges into death.

Camphor in poisonous doses produces giddiness, cramps, numbness, imperfect sight, difficult breathing and convulsions.

Phosphorus in overdose produces irritation and disturbance over every part of mucous tissues, and the contents of the stomach when removed are luminous as phosphorus.

Strychnine is followed by convulsions, the head jerks back and the body rests on the head and the heels, arched like a bow. These spasms come intermittently until death.

Carbolic acid produces immediate vertigo and intoxication, with burning pain along all points of contact. The breathing becomes stertorous and the pupils of the eyes contract.

Prussic acid is the most rapid of all poisons, killing like a stroke of lightning. A teaspoonful of 2 per cent prussic acid will kill. In a few seconds after the liquid is taken the face turns bluish and the person sinks to the